quire a mortgage.

A man's best friend is a sufficiency

It's a poor farm that can't ac-

of the almighty dollar. The lard manufacturer is constantly

turning over a new leaf, Love is never found by seeking and it never stays for pleading.

It's a cold day when you can see

the paper frieze on the wall.

Brevity may be the soul of wit, but there's no fun in being short.

Many a man has risked acquiring a wife in order to acquire a sister.

The receiver may be as bad as the thief, but the loser feels worse than

Pity the poor man who must live all

his days in the cold shadow of his wife's fame Listeners don't expect to hear any

good of themselves; it's the bad of others they are after. There's a smoldering spark of wisdom in the brain of the man who

knows when to go home. Is 't death to fall for Freedom's

He's dead alone that lacks her light,

When a man offers you something for nothing, don't accept it unless you can afford to pay at least double its

Berlin correspondents state that Minister Koeller has ordered the provincial council of Sonderourg to publish an edict deciaring that parents who send their children across the frontier to Danish schools shall be expelled from German territory. The educational authorities have learned that in the former Danish territory of Schleswig-Holstein many children have been sent to Denmark to be educated since the use of their own language in the schools of the duchy was abolished.

The extent to which live stock raising is becoming a southern industry is best exemplified by stating that in nine months of the present year Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi combined have sent 1,200 cars of cattle direct to the market at St. Louis, besides those that went to people of Texas and the Indian territory; these being finished on other grounds lose their identity before coming to market. The significance of tola statement requires explanation, and is given in the that in years gone by a dozen cars of cattle has been a liberal yearly run to St. Louis from the three states named.

"Political banks," organized to receive-and juggle with-the funds of municipalities or states, have vielded many shameful chapters of financial history. An occurrence of another sort has just taken place in Philadelphia, where the president of such a bank, which had friled, has given his personal check for \$400,000 in order that the depositors may be paid in full. "I was the president of that bank," he told the receiver; "I am responsible for more than the amount I would have to pay as an assessment upon my holdings of stock, and I am going to pay more." The president did a creditable thing when he went beyond the law's requirements to guard the business men who had trusted him; but perhaps he felt that, since he had got into bad companyand stayed-he deserved to lose his

Foreign correspondents report that the industrial associations and the syndicates of Berlin have jointly agreed to call a meeting for the purpose of framing a petition to the Prussian government calling attention to the enormous damage suffered in exportation to Scandinavian countries by reason of the continued systematic expulsion day. from northern Schleswig of Danes, Swedes and Norwegians. The petition will ask that the policy of expulsion be speedily discontinued. Reports from throughout Germany show the urgency of this move on the part of the manufacturing and exporting Interests. The Danes, especially, are severing their commercial relations with German merchants out of resentment for the eviction of their fellow-countrymen. from Prussia. One firm in Brunswick has been ruined by the sharp falling off in business, and has been forced to discharge 300 employes in consequence, Similar reports come from Frankfort. In Berlin and Nuremberg, Austrian and Italian exporters are now taking the place of the Germans, who formerly controlled the field.

When Julia Ward Howe was a young girl her first literary venture was favorably noticed in a local newspaper. "This is my little girl who knows about books," said a favorite uncle, "and writes an article and has it printed; but I wish she knew more about housekeeping"-a sentiment which in after years Mrs. Howe had occasion to echo with fervor. Few women reach adult life without find-Ing themselves so circumstanced that a domestic training is invaluable to

The Danish merchants have for many years complained about the Danish weights and measures in use, as they do not agree with those ruling in other countries, according to the American consul at Blom. A bill, he reports, has just been brought into the Danish diet recommending the introduction in Denmark of the metric weights and measures system, and the consensus of opinion is that it will become B law.

eternal Londors are not always buried when they die, however.

SUN NEVER SETS ON OLD GLORY COST OF ARMY CORPS.

Uncle Sam's Territory Now Extends Over Half Way Round the Earth.

States beat out the sun by two min- flag of America is absent. utes. In other words the sun never it will do, as the following demonstration will demonstrate.

It was not necessary for the United States navy to take the Canaries in rder to extend the territory eastward. The taking of Porto Rico put the extreme eastern borders Just ninety minutes of longitude farther east and six minutes of time in the same direction. Eastport, Me., which for all the life of the nation before the Spanish war, held the honor, must now yield the palm to Porto Rico. But the difference is comparatively triffing. Porto Rico ommences-juts out of the Saragasso sea--in longitude 65 degrees 30 minutes west. Eastport is within half a mile of 67 degrees west. This makes the difference ninety minutes of longitude in favor of Porto Rico. Fifteen minutes of longitude equal one min-

ute of time, so the island wins by six minutes in time. With Porto Rico for the extreme eastern starting point, the flag runs with the sun of the Philippines. Taking Manila as the western pointalthought it is not the extreme point-and these United States extend over 184 degrees 32 minutes and 4 seconds of longitude. but so nearly that exact measurements they mocked and acoffed at the white That is nearly five degrees more than half the circumference of the earth. will be seen, therefore, with the exact so frequently that the men compared

In the race against time the United | latitude and longitude from which the Climatically the country now runs

sets on the territory of this land. Be- the entire gamut of the earth. It has fore it can set in one extreme its face possessions in the torrid climes very peeps above the ocean at the other, near the central belt; it runs for deand on the longest day of the year the grees into the frigid at the top of the flag beats the sun and has two min- scale. It takes in every phase of atutes to spare. Sixteen minutes are mospheric manifestation and disturbadded as the extreme limits to any day | ance from a typhoon to a bliszard. It in the equation of time; the flag has ranges from climes where ice is never eighteen over the half of the twenty- absent to those where ice is never four hours. It is a parrow margin, but known. In some of the new possessions ice could scarcely be maintained with the ammonia process, while in some parts of Alaska It would scarce-

ly yield to electricity. This is the chart which the nation offers in its race with the sun. Starting with the eastern limits of Porto Rico in longitude 65 degrees 30 minutes west, wit's the time fixed at 5 a. m., the tecritorial limits, longitude and time of day follow this schedule: ime 4:15 a. m.

Chicago, longitude 88 degrees west, time 3:15 a. m.

San Francisco, longitude 122 degrees, west, time 1:15 a. m. Honolulu, longitude 155 degress west time 10:41 p. m.

Dawson City, longitude 165 degrees west, time 10:21 p. m. east, time 7:42 p. m. Ladrones, longitude, 145 degrees east,

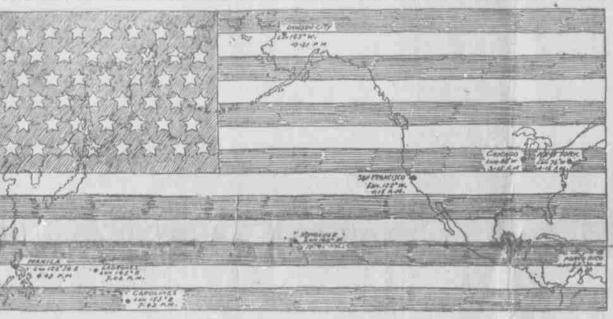
time 7:02 p. m. Manlla, longitude 122 degrees 58 minutes east, time 4:42 p. m.

charts. The others are approximated, ed. their vigilance became a farce, and will not show substantial variation. It flag bitterly. These flags were sent in The difference in time between Porto west longitude of Porto Rico set down them to the different war extras of a Rico's eastern point and the cathedral against an equally exact east longitude, daily paper, and would ask: "Has that

coin to the River Trent, near Torskey, a distance of eleven miles. Of the Caer Dyke the name only now remains, but the Fons Dyke, though of Roman origin, still exists, and is the oldest British canal. Foss Dyke, according to Camden, was deepened and rendered more navigable in 1121, by Henry L. About 1841 it was widened to the minimum breadth of 45 feet and deepened to the extent of six feet throughout, and thus this ancient canal, which quoted by Telford and Nimmo as "the oldest artificial canal in Britain," was restored to a state of perfect efficiency, at a cost of forty thousand

THE FLAGS OF TRUCE, They Amused and Exasperated Men In

the Trenches. The days that followed July 3 were filled with innumerable visits to the Spanish lines under flags of truce, says Richard Harding Davis in Scribner's. To the men in the pits, who knew nothing of the exigencies of diplomacy, these virgin flags were as offensive as those of red are to the bull. The methad placed their own flags along the entire line of trenches, and, though New York, longitude 76 degrees west, they afforded the enemy a perfect target and fixed our position as clearly as buoys mark out a race course, the men wanted the flags there and so there they remained. The trenches formed a horseshoe curve five miles in length, and the entire line was defiantly decorated with our flags. When they fluttered in the wind at full length and the sun kissed their colors Carolines, longitude 155 degrees they made one of the most inspiring and beautiful pictures of the war. The men would crouch for hours in the pits with these flags rustling above them and felt well repaid for their service; but when they saw crawing across the In the majority of these cases the valey below the long, white flag of longitude is taken from government truce their watchfulness seemed wast-



SUN NEVER SETS ON THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

their time from Tokio, Singapore or eight minutes in time variation, some other oriental city and lose a day, but that is another story.

But the sun pays no attention to the and not be far away in the dead of in the dark these days, as the sun

These United States did not need to go beyond their original limits-that is, their transcontinental limits-to be larger than any other land on earth. The United States on this continent, excluding Alaska and measuring in degrees of longitude only continuous tercitory, covers 55 degrees. This Hmit is taking San Francisco as the westtern objective, although the California ity is not as far west as some others farther north. The difference in time between the extreme eastern coast at hours and forty minutes, quite an ex- came, tent of territory. From the sent of government the time difference is just three hours.

Westward the star of empire, etc., has been exemplified in nearly all that the United States have done. Most and the rest of the Sandwich group were taken in by treaty that the westward limits were extended, yet this is degrees in longitude, or forty minutes in time, east of Dawson City, Alaska, and over an hour east of the extreme western limits of the northern territory. But a big jump was made to the west until longitude began to read east when Dewey licked Montejo in

Manila bay. Incidentally these United States cover a large amount of distance in latitude. They run from the arctic circle to within halling distance of the squator. If an enormous flag were aprend out so that it would take in everything over which it now floats the accurate measurements would just shout bring all within its borders. The Philippines run down to within most remarkable are the Caer Dyke Cape Horn. It is remarkable that no ave degrees north of the equator; the and Foas Dyke cuts in Lincolnshire, reference is made in any log to the northern cape of Ainska goes well up which are by general consent admit- appearance of red tracts in the neigho 72 or 73 degrees north latitude. So ted to have been of Roman origin. borhood of Cape Horn. The yellow Great leaders die, but principles are it will be seen that a man must do a The former extends from Petersbor- tracts are generally ascribed by cappower of sailing north, south, east and ough to the River Whitham, near the tains to polien or floating watering

in Manila is tweive hours and eight- counting both from Greenwich, for | 10 o'clock edition gone in yet?" and een minutes. In other words, when it | Manila, the total distance in degrees, was 5 n. m. in Porto Rico yesterday etc., and hours is fixed. The intermemorning it was 4:42 p. m. Friday in diate points outside of the continental Manila. This is, of course, reckon- limits are estimated from their locaing all from east to west. Of course tion on the charts and may vary as out somewhere in the mighty Pacific much as a couple of degrees. This, they play fantastic tricks and take however, would not make more than

Flagged with Matches. The Jamestown (N. Y.) Standard fantasies of man; he just goes on and prints a remarkable story of the manshows his face as the earth revolves on | ner in which a railway employe saved its axis. So it will be seen with this a passenger train and the lives of those wide variation of time covering thou- on board. The story is given as folsands of miles, the sun will not set in lows: Martin Troy of Hartford, Conn. Manila on Friday before it has made an old railroad man, was down at East the Atlantic ruby red in the vicinity of | Bristol bridge watching the men at the eastern coast of the western con- work. When the afternoon train from tinent. In Porto Rico it will have lift- Bristol came along, the bridge was noed its disc above the tumbling waves | ticeably weak, and the weight of the for several minutes in the summer train jarred it so seriously that all the wooden piling under it was carried winter. So the flag is never wholly away. When Troy saw that the phiing had been carried away, and that finshes on its ensign and stripes some- the bridge had settled he hurried up where in the earth every minute of the | to flag the train from Hartford, which would arrive at this point at about 5 clock. It had grown quite dark by this time, and Troy had no lantern; but as the train came along he took matches from his pocket and lighted them for a danger signal. He was just in time; the train stopped as the enrepair the bridge they tried to induce refused, declaring that the bridge was likely to fall at any minute. warning came too late, Before the men Eastport and San Francisco is three could leave the bridge the collapse

A Great Bargain. The country store owned by Mr. Jabez Dodd contained such a motley conglomeration in the way of "stock" that a village lounger one day offered sbrunk so they don't fit me no mere, I'm out," and fell to the floor. and I'm goin' to have some new ones. If you want these fer-" But the two men had fled, while Uncle Jabe called after them: "I'll let you have 'em fer less'n half price."

The first canals in Britain were constructed by the Romans. Of these the influence is felt of cold currents from west to set away from parallels of City of Lincoln, a distance of about plants.

"Is this the baseball edition coming out now, or is it an extry?"

One of the regulars said to me, in great perplaxity: "I can't make out this flag of truce gag. It reminds me of two kids in a street fight, stopping after every punch to ask the other fellow if he's had enough. Why don't we keep at it until somebody gets hurted?"

One of the cowhoys of the rough riders expressed the same idea in professional phraseology: "Now that we got those Mexicans corralled," he said, why don't we brand them?"

Making Roman Roads. Up to the year 1824 the modern roads of Great Britain were inferior to those the Romans built prior to the Efth century. The complete systemincluded six main roads from London, with their branches, and a perfect network of cross-roads, measuring, all told, some 6,000 miles, and connecting Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bath, Bristol, Newcastle, Dover and other points still occupied by thriving towns. The Roman roads were narrow, but built to last for all time. The usual width was about 15 feet, the depth three feet, The bottom was dug out and well rammed, a foundation of larger stones was laid in cement, and layers of gine was just about to go on the smaller stones tapered off toward the bridge. When the workmen came to top, which was laid crowning in the middle to shed rain. Such cement as Troy to go to work with them, but he the Romans used made these roads practically solid blucks of stone,

Umpired His Own Assassination. Frank Mehan, the traveling salesman who was shot last week at Kokomo, Ind., by Farmer Perry Burns, ta still alive, and the doctors say he will recover, notwithstanding the fact that a Winchester builet grazed his heart and passed entirely through his body. It develops that Burns' wife was in people would believe that when Hawali | to bet that another man could not ask | Mehan's rooms when the latter stood for anything in ordinary, every-day on the porch and told the enraged use without Uncle Jabe's producing it. husband to shoot. The nerve of Me-The two men entered the store, and han in inviting death was a marvelous far from being true. Honolulu is 10 the challenged party said: "Got any performance, knowing as he did that false teeth on hand to-day, Uncle the man had a repeating rifle. Like Jabe?" Without an instant's hesita- he might have been umpiring a game tion, Uncle Jabe put his hand to his of baseball, Mehan, after the first shot, mouth and a moment later held out exclaimed; "One bail, too wide." The the hand with a set of grinning teeth | next one he said: ""Two halls, too in it. "There!" he said, "I'll sell that high," and to the third shot, which set mighty cheap for my gooms hev took effect, he exclaimed: "Strike,

> The Red and the Yellow Seas. The ocean is not always "true blue" in color. The red tracts, which are probably caused by animals related to the "Clic borealis" and "Limacine artica" (the food of the whales), are found in the Southern Atlantic, where the

LARGE EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Going to Show That a Large Standing Army Would Prove Very Expensive as native element in the sands of the Viewed by the Editor of the Atlanta

In quiry among the disbursing officers

of the Seventh army corps and the de-

pot commissary and quartermaster stationed at Savannah, independent of the corps, but through whom large quantities of supplies are distributed, leads to the conclusion that the cost to the government for maintaining Gen. Lee's corps of nearly 13,000 men is not less than \$1,000,000 a month, or \$12,000,000 in the course of a year. To reduce these figures to a conceivable basis, it may be said that it costs to run the corps from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a day, or a comparatively comfortable fortune every twenty-four hours. The largest item of cost, perhaps, is the pay of the troops, most of which goes to them directly in cash. It costs about \$25,000 to pay a regiment, and there are twelve of them here, besides a couple of independent battallons. With the pay of corps, division, brigade and other officers necessary to keep the machinery of such a corps in motion, and their mileage, it may conservatively stated that the monthly pay roll of Gen. Lee's corps Is not less than \$325,000. Next In Importance, if not equally so, come the commissary's disbursements. Maj. George W. Ruthers, depot commissary here, conservatively estimates that through this department alone it costs the government \$10,000 a day to feed the Seventh army corps. The actual wholesale value of the provisions issued as a day's rations to the line of men begin to pant, to howl, to troops is nearly \$5,000. It costs \$1,000 a day to supply the corps hospitals, and Maj. Ruthers has been paying out an average of \$500 a day for commutation of rations. In the month of September Maj. Ruthers paid out \$14,000 to the Armour Packing company for fresh meat alone. The items of onions and potations for the corps for the same month cost \$10,000, and ice \$1,-Maj. Ruthers paid the hospitals in Jacksonville over \$30,000 a month in cash. He pays out on the contracts he makes for supplies from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a month. In the three months of August, September and October he paid out more than \$334,000 in cash for supplies, commutation of rations and for other necessary details. The employes in his department alone cost

the government \$2,000 a month. The foregoing figures from the commissary department do not include the cost of transportation, which is always paid by the government, and for which | ing, gasping, reeking with sweat. From the troops are never charged. Neither do they refer to the large amounts of | the floor. They lie flat in a row from staple supplies, such as flour, meal and | the Meccaniche, side by side like sarcanned goods, for which contracts are | dines in a box. The Shelk walks over made in Washington, and for which them, out and back, stepping carefully the depot commissary draws on the on each little body in turn. It does contractor.

ter's department, to which it is much are 2,500 mules and 200 horses in the transportation to be provided. There are clothing, tents and other equipment to be furnished the men. There are 600 to 800 civil employes, such as clerks, wagon drivers, and laborers, to be paid every month. There are 600 army wagons, ambulances, doritys, and any amount of other equipment to be kept on the rolls. Col. George E. Pond, quartermaster of the corps, says he pays out anywhere from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a month in cash for supplies, commitation, salaries, wages, and other things in this department

Besides this he issues from \$75,000 to \$100,000 worth of supplies a month, which come directly from the government contractors. The quartermason account of the corps, therefore, nearly \$250,000.

In the foregoing figures the transpoint to point has not been considered. Thousands more are spent on this every time the corps moves. There are expenses also for hospital supplies, which are secured otherwise than through the commissary department. The monthly bill for telegrams is enormous, and printing and stationery is no small item. Some of these items are looked after by the quartermaster, it is true, but they serve to show the detail of large expenses attached to such a corps.

BATHS NOT HER SPECIALTY. Hospital Patient Had Not Had One is Six Months This actually occurred in one of the

hospitals in the city where a number of patients from the lower walks of life are brought for free treatment. One night the police ambulance brought a young woman who was suffering from a severe case of rheumatism. The first part of the treatment accorded patients is a thorough bath before they are placed between the clean sheets, and the unpleasant task of administering | Dutch settlers of the olden time. As the scrub is a part of the duty of the probationers, as the nurses are called and well nigh impossible for gentleduring the first six months of their training. The one who attempted the | visits. Finally, a number of young work in this case found a hopeless job on her hands and after much vain labor she went to one of the older nurses for advice. It being a case of rheumatism they disliked to risk putting her in a tub, but there seemed to be no help for it, so they soused her into the hot water and used soap, sods, alcohol, and everything else the place afforded, and they rubbed, acrubbed and scoured with but little auccess. At last the elder nurse exclaimed: "I don't believe you ever had a bath before, did you?" 'Yes, I did," answered the patient in tones of indignation, "When was it?" "Just before I was married." "How long ago was that?" "A little over six months."

Excessive Politeness. Customer-"I haven't any change with me this morning; will you trust me for a postage stamp until tomorrow? Drug Clerk-"Certainly, Mr. Jones," killed, or-" Drug Clerk-'Pray don't speak of it, Mr. Jones. The loss have pleasure in withdrawing our obwould be but a triffe."

THE HOWLING DERVISH. Hard to Find Him Now in All Ris

Clarry With the destruction of the Khalifa's

power in the Soudan the howling

dervish is likely to become "a thing of

the past." He was to be seen in his Soudan when undertaking a Jehad or holy war against the British. Latterly his old residence has been made too hot for him, and the howling dervish Is no longer the disagreeable and unwelcome visitor of Soudan explorers. If he is not to be found in the Soudan, a thorough representative of the old school of Dervishes may still be met with near the Turkish capital at Scutari, where may now and then be seen a gaunt and haggard Dervish pacing along with uplifted head so framed in a complicated harness of swords and knives that he could not possibly bend without being impaled. Huge pins are thrust into his flesh, rattling discs of metal hang by chains at his waist to warn passers-by of the approach of the holy man, You wonder what would happen to him if he sneezed. Mostly, the Dervishes are not so picturesque. You meet on the street a swarthy little man in round-eyed glasses. He shakes your hand with effusion, and takes you to the Dervishes' church-where a slight admission fee is taken, by the way. There a row of Derviahes are lined up and down two sides of a lowceiled room. Frankish visitors ait in a little alcove at one side, and Turkish women peep from a latticed gallery above. The Dervishes are dressed in all manner of ways, some even in European clothes. A few are boys learning the trade. Before the Meccaniches in the East squats the Sheik, an intellectual-faced man with grave demeanor, and fine, serious eyes. The sway back and forth in unison, to chant their strange litany. What they are saying is "La Allah il Allah"-There is no god but God. They work themselves into a frenzy. Flecks of foam fly from their lips. Their breath comes in gasps. From time to time the leader shifts the key two notes lower or higher. After twenty minutes that seem like hours he begins barking the

not hurt. He is not a heavy man, and Next in order comes the quartermas- is careful where he steps. There was a time when the Shelk rode over his more difficult to get at the cost of sup- line of believers on horseback, when plies for the corps, owing to the wide the howlers thrust weapons into their variations in their character. There sesh, when they swallowed powdered s, and died in bravely borne agony But, as previously remarked, nothing is so good now. Even the Dervish with the walking arsenal of arms propping his chin is rarely seen, OLD TIME NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

single word "Hu!" meaning He, Allah,

This gutteral sound is the Turkish

shout when the Sultan is seen de-

scending the Palace hill to his mosque.

It is at once a cheer and a prayer. As

the howling goes on the men become

exhausted; their eyes start from their

heads, they bang their heads against

the posts that support the roof. Only

the smallest boy, a little fellow of six,

to him. Finally the men retire, pant-

They Once Held an Important Place in the Day's Festivities. Among the festivities of old New York the observance of New Year's

Day held an important place, says Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in the January Atlantic. In every house of any pretension the ladles of the family sat in their drawing-room, arrayed in their best dresses, and the gentlemen of their acquaintance made short visits, ter's department issues and pays out | during which wine and rich cakes were offered. It was allowable to call as more than \$200,000 a month, perhaps | early as 10 o'clock in the morning, but the visitor sometimes did little more than appear and disappear, hastily portation of the corps as a whole from muttering something about the "compliments of the season." The gentlemen prided themselves upon the number of visits paid, the ladies upon the number received. Girls at school vexed each other with emulative boasting. "We had fifty callers on New Year's

> "Oh! but we had sixty-five." This perfunctory performance grew

very tedious by the time that the calling hours were ended, but apart from this the day was one on which families were greeted by distant relatives rarely seen, while old friends met and revived their pleasant memories. In our house the rooms were all thrown open, and bright fires burned in the grates, I recall a New Year's Day, early in the thirties, on which a yellow charlot stopped before our door. A stout, elderly gentleman descended from it, and came in to pay his compliments to my father. This gentleman was John Jacob Astor, who was already known to be possessed of great wealth,

The pleasant custom just described was said to have originated with the the city grew in size, it became difficult men to make the necessary number of men of the city took it upon themselves to call in squads at houses which they had no right to molest, consuming the refreshments provided for other guests, and making themselves disagreeable in various ways. This offense against good manners led to the discontinuance, by common consent, of the New Year's receptions.

An Apology.

Two well-known temperance men of Kirkaldy, Scotland, were upset the other night, when returning from a temperance meeting. In its account of the mishap the local paper remarked: Fortunately both gentlemen were sober at the time." This remark made them Indignant, and they wrote a letter to the editor, saying so, Whereupon the editor kept up his end by printing this apology: "Messrs, --and - demand an apology for our Customer-"But suppose I should get | having stated that at the time of their accident they were both sober. We

servation."

That Pimple

On Your Face is There to Warn You of Impure Blood.

Painful consequences may follow a neglect of this warning. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla. and it will purity your blood, cure all humors and cruptions, and make you feel better in every way. It will warm, nour-ish, strengthen and invigorate your whole-body and prevent serious illness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Medicins. Price 21.

Mood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 15 cents. Rice in Wages in England. Returns just issued show that there

has been a general rise in wages throughout England in the last year. The aggregate rise in the wages of 999, 000 workers affected amounted to £78,-000 a week, an average of 37 cents a week per capita. This rise is chiefly in the mining industry, but the operatives in the building trades are also favor-

The National Capital.

The eyes of the world are now centered on Washington. The best line between Chicago and the national capital is the Monon Route, C. H. & D. Ry., B. & O. S. W. and B. & O. Through sleepers leave Chicago daily at 2:45 a. m. (ready in Dearborn station at 9:30 p. m.), arriving at Cincinnati at 11:20 a. m., Washington at 6:47 a. m. and Baltimore 7:50 a. m. This is the most comfortable and convenient train for the east running out of Chicago.

"Conversation is only the art of talking back." "Not much; conversation is the art of geiting somebody to listen to you."

A Single Dose of "Five Drops" will benefit you for la grippe-its use a few days will cure you. See their advertisement in another column of this paper, containing strong testimonials.

"Dorothy, you were flirting with the chotographer when you had this picture aken." No, indeed, I wasn't. "Well nothing I ever say to you makes you wear such an amiable expression." Richards' Magic Catarrh Expellant Co., Omaha, Neb. Write for particulars

"We have a new preacher," "How do you like him?" "I can't say; my wife hasn't met his wife yet."



nowhere a group of children dash upon THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purch true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG STRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless lmitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALL-FORMIA FIG SYRUP Co, with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening tuem, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company -

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. NEW YORK, N. Y.



WE PAY

THE JOSLIN DRY GOODS CO., WANTED—Case of had besith that E-I-P-A-N-8 will not benefit. Send a cents to Hipans Chemical Co., New York for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

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